

KEEP POSTED ON RICHMOND LOCAL NEWS
DURING VACATION by having THE TIMES-DISPATCH forwarded — Phone MONROE 1

The Times-Dispatch

LET THE TIMES-DISPATCH FOLLOW YOU
DURING VACATION—no extra cost—simply Phone MONROE 1, Circulation Department

64TH YEAR NUMBER, 19,746. RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1914.—FIFTY-SIX PAGES TO-DAY'S WEATHER CLOUDY PRICE FIVE CENTS

REMEMBER THE PRIMARIES NEXT TUESDAY--AND VOTE!

MONTAGUE MAKES DIRECT ANSWER

Says Wendenburg Was Misinformed, or Has Made "Outrageous Insinuation."

QUOTES OFFICIAL RECORDS

Aided in Drawing General Dams Bill Wendenburg Says He Opposed.

Congressman Andrew Jackson Montague, quoting liberally from State and congressional records, defended himself from the attack made on Friday night upon his record as Governor and Representative by his opponent, State Senator Louis C. Wendenburg, when he addressed the members of the South Richmond Democratic Club last night.

"Mr. Wendenburg is either very much misinformed, or he has made an outrageous insinuation," Montague said. "I am not a member of the committee on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which wrote the bill."

"I will retire from this contest at once if Mr. Wendenburg can bring official proof that I opposed the general dams act."

To this emphatic declaration the crowded courtroom responded with shouts and stamping of feet.

"Not only did I not oppose this bill," Mr. Montague asserted, "but I was a member of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which wrote the bill."

TO AID CIVIL AUTHORITIES

To Mr. Wendenburg's charge that while Governor, Mr. Montague had called out the armed forces of the State "without due cause," to break up the Richmond street car strike, the Congressman made vigorous exception. His defense was cheered by the audience.

"The laws of Virginia require the Governor to furnish the troops of the State when called upon by civil authority to suppress disorder," said Mr. Montague. "The Governor has no discretion in the matter. Should he refuse to comply with a request for troops from a responsible civil authority, he would properly become liable to impeachment. And, indeed, he should be."

When the applause which greeted this statement had subsided, Mr. Montague added:

"And Mr. Wendenburg says I am not fit to return to Congress because I obeyed the laws of the State which I had pledged my oath to uphold."

In Courtroom of the Hustings Court, Part II, in which last night's meeting was held, was crowded, many persons standing during the speaking. Mr. Montague, after his defense of his record, passed out a review of the legislation written by his Democratic Congress and his own share in its accomplishment. He hurried away that he should speak before the commencement address before the Highland Park Public School.

QUOTES FROM RECORDS

In defending himself from the charge that he had called out State militia without due cause to take a hand in the Richmond street car strike, Congressman Montague read from the records of the Governor's office and the annual report of the Adjutant-General, replies to the following formal requests from civil authorities to lend the aid of State troops to restore order in Richmond, Governor Montague entered a brief order in each case, instructing the military commands to report to the civil authorities and act under their orders.

The files of the Governor's office showing the following official calls for State troops, were read by Mr. Montague last night.

Richmond, Va., June 23, 1903.
Hon. A. J. Montague, Governor of Virginia.

Sir:—In view of sundry breaches of the peace, which have occurred in this city within the last twenty-four hours, and the numerous and serious disturbances of the law and imminent danger which now exists, I hereby call upon you for aid in the restoration of peace and good order in this city. This call is made in pursuance of section 263, Code of Virginia, 1887.

Respectfully,
(Signed) RICHARD M. TAYLOR, Mayor.

Henrico County, Virginia,
June 24, 1903.
Governor A. J. Montague:

It appearing that there is imminent danger of the peace in the County of Henrico, Va., as sheriff of said county, and in pursuance of section 263, Code of Virginia, 1887, I respectfully call upon you as Governor of Virginia for aid as provided for according to law.

(Signed) SIMON SOLOMON, Sheriff Henrico County.

Chesterfield County, Virginia,
July 2, 1903.
To His Excellency, A. J. Montague, Governor of Virginia:

Having received information that the Virginia Passenger and Power Company has decided to run its cars into Chesterfield County, Virginia, commencing to-morrow, I hereby call upon you under section 263 of the Code, to send me military protection, to report to me at New Market, in said county. I have no means at my command to cope with a mob. It has been demonstrated that the large police force of Richmond has proven unable to secure order. I take this step in advance, in the interest of peace and good order, as there is imminent danger of riot and resistance to law.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM C. GILL, Sheriff Chesterfield County.

Mayor's Court, City of Manchester, Manchester.

To His Excellency, A. J. Montague, Governor of Virginia:

—Having been notified by the authorities of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company that said company intends to commence running their street

POLO STORY LACKS FAMILIAR SCREECH

Usual Yell of Triumph Wanting, When English Team Wins With Ease.

RESISTANCE IS TRIFLING

One Smashing Gallop After Another Tells Tale of Foreigners' Victory.

BY DAMON RYUN.

Meadowbrook Park, Westbury, N. Y., June 14.—This is a polo story that cannot open with the old familiar American eagle's screech of triumph. It is not that kind of a story. It is a sad story.

Four blue-shirted, wily English soldiers galloped at will over a large green field at Meadowbrook this afternoon, pursuing a small white ball back and forth across the most cherished polo goals in all this country. They were resisted to a trifling extent by the remnants of America's famous "Big Four," but if that is the ablest resistance the remainder can offer, the Hurlingham Club may just as well clear a place on the old mantelpiece for the celebrated polo trophy.

Not that one game makes a trophy, of course, but the result this afternoon was considerably depressing. The polo pride of this "land of the free and home of the brave" was slaughtered, and a British holiday, and all we can do about it is to challenge England to another contest.

In the immortal language of a prominent member of the Hurlingham Fire Department: "They just naturally kicked the daylight out of us."

The score was: England, 8-1-2; America, 3; and that is esteemed quite some kicking, as they reckon kickings in the polo world.

ONE SMASHING GALLOP

After another is the way that the way they did it. The English seemed to have grabbed a leaf out of America's last year book, when Harry Payne Whitney and his men rode roughshod over the British. It is just the other way around this season, only the Britons seemed to be shod a trifle rougher than the Yankees of last year.

These Englishmen were the outsiders in the betting and not rated particularly high by the experts, and it did not seem exactly right to see them treating the home boys so. Certainly it was quite distressing to see a cluster of the most prominent citizens of this section of the country, who had gone out there all filled with enthusiasm and eagerness to see an American feat, not a British frolic.

Great horsemen, these Englishmen, and great polo players. They rode and played with a wild, glad dash that could not but arouse the admiration of the big crowd, even though it meant disaster to their hopes. Where the English were, there were the Englishmen, generally in groups of two or three, scoring goals got to be the best thing they did.

The bell rang, closing the game, they scored one that did not count, just for good measure.

As the prominent member of the Hurlingham Fire Department said, it was quite distressing to see the rules allowed him.

WITH RUSH AT OPENING

Everything began the minute the referee or someone else, and English four they were under no restraint, and could start playing. They used that as an excuse to start scoring. In the first half of the pastime they tapped the ball over the Hurlingham goal, and thereafter they repeated the practice at what they deemed proper intervals.

The American squad seemed quite lost while all this was going on. Old-time dash and the battering swing of the "Big Four" was missing. Again the language of the prominent member of the Hurlingham Fire Department: "Wow, what a trimming."

Once upon a time some fellow tried to estimate the amount of money repaid by the crowd at an international polo game. He got all tangled up in a mass of figures, and became demented or something. Before getting that way, however, he had gone away in the billions, and his polo calculations, and that estimate sounds reasonable.

A polo crowd is so wealthy that it jumps as it walks. There were perhaps 20,000 people present to-day, and they were all either wealthy or they must have been wealthy to pay for the tickets, and they had to be something more than wealthy to be able to meet the prices that have been asked for refreshments on the grounds.

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE

The statement of the attendance is offered without prejudice. In a moment of enthusiasm it might be put at 40,000, but going by the plain facts in the case, which are to the effect that there is seating capacity for only 24,000, and standing room for 2,000 more, 30,000 is about right, and giving them a shade the best of it.

Now was there such weather for polo. A pleasant breeze drifted in throughout the afternoon from the Hurlingham plains, rippling the big flags over the ramparts and cooling the spectators' brows. The fire never was there such a day. There was even a hint of rain in the clouds that hung to the West, but no rain came.

Soon after 4 o'clock a long line of groome and horses appeared and there was a parade about the field. Immediately afterwards a white-skirted, white-helmeted horseman galloped noisily about the field and a man with a megaphone, who was stationed high up in the press stand, gave it out that this was Rene Lamontagne.

The man with the megaphone was of invaluable assistance throughout the afternoon, for he seemed to know about everything that was going on.

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

ANNUAL MOUNTAIN EXCURSION JUNE 16
Via Southern Railway to Western North Carolina. A delightful vacation.

BALTIMORE.
York River Line—Chesapeake Bay. \$2.50 one way, \$4 round trip. Delightful sail.

SICK BABIES ARE CRYING FOR ICE

Mission Appeals for Funds to Relieve Intense Human Suffering.

HOT WEATHER CAUSES CRISIS

The Times-Dispatch Will Receive and Acknowledge All Contributions for This Cause.

BY DAMON RYUN.

In hundreds of homes in Richmond today there is need of ice, and only if their cry is answered will the lives of many babies be saved and households be kept from mourning.

The summer's sacrifice has begun, and the toll of little lives demanded annually by the hot season will continue until the cooler days come. To care for the urgent need, particularly where that need is greatest, in homes of sickness, the Richmond Ice Mission is making elaborate plans. The mission is now twenty-six years old. It was established many years before the extensive distribution of ice began in New York, and is one of the oldest in the country. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and therefore the more fortunate people of Richmond have not forgotten those for whom a block of ice is often worth its weight in gold. Last year there were distributed in Richmond 400,000 pounds of ice. This summer there have been distributed already 20,000 pounds, and the indications are that a larger supply will be needed this year than ever before.

This mission is regarded among the charity organizations as one of the most worthy. Ice is not a luxury. It is an actual necessity. Without it thousands of babies die every year. Often only a few cents' worth saves a human life. Sickness and serious illness are usually more prevalent in summer than at any other time of the year, especially among the little ones whose lives have been too short for them to become immune to the excessive heat. And it is mainly to save the lives of little ones that the mission makes its appeal. It is for them that the nurses of the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association ask the visitors of the Associated Charities send in their daily requisition.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH WILL RECEIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

To-day the appeal is made to all the people of the city. Collection boxes are placed at most of the soda water stands, so that those who refresh themselves may not forget those who may be dying for "just a little chunk."

Contributions for the Ice Mission of Richmond sent to The Times-Dispatch will be promptly forwarded, and will be acknowledged from day to day in the columns of this paper.

Mrs. Charles E. Bolling, of 302 West Grace Street, president of the Ice Mission, will have supervision of the distribution of all funds given, and the ice is delivered to them free of charge. Nurses and visiting nurses of the Associated Charities go daily among the poor people, learn their needs, and tickets are distributed according to the actual amount of ice that is necessary. The distribution started in March when there was an unusually hot period, and it has been maintained continuously since. Yesterday, in fact, during the past three days, there was a widespread appeal for ice at every section of the city, from every home in which there was a cradle, from every home in which there was a sick child, from every home where there are hundreds of babies, from every home where there are sick and suffering mothers are unable to provide, unless the Ice Mission comes to their aid, and so the public is asked to contribute so that these little ones may not suffer and die because of the lack of a pennyworth of ice.

CARES FOR ALL

THE MISSION FOR COLORED CHILDREN

The mission cares for all, and it cares for all classes, all colors, and all creeds. It knows no need that it does not try to meet. To all who have not the means to buy ice is provided free of charge, and the saving of human life has been beyond count. There will be greater opportunity for the charity this year, for the hot weather set in early, and thermometer records have been broken. And the high cost of living has increased the number of those whom necessity forces to regard ice as a luxury, and therefore, before being able to provide for their babies must now accept aid, not for themselves, but for the little ones who have come into their lives.

"There is nothing more pitiful," said a member of the Ice Mission yesterday, "than to see a little baby crying for something that some one could provide, and if only the good people of Richmond knew how many little babies there are so sorely in need, there would be no need to ask them to contribute to our cause. The suffering of babies is often so needless, and that makes it so hard for the mothers to bear. On one side of the street you may find a baby sleeping in a cool room, watched over by a careful nurse; and on the other side you may find a little sick baby who needs just a little cracked ice. I don't think people would be willing to save that little child if suffering if they could."

SEED WILL CONTINUE

ICE IS NEEDED TO-DAY, IT WILL BE NEEDED TO-MORROW, AND ALL THROUGH THE SUMMER MONTHS, AND THE ICE MISSION ASKS THAT THE BOXES PLACED AT THE SODA WATER STANDS BE NOT FORGOTTEN, AND THAT CONTRIBUTIONS BE SENT IN PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY.

The mission works in conjunction with the Associated Charities, and, so far as possible, ice is provided for all who need it. Nurses and visitors distribute the tickets, and the ice is sent in promptly.

(Continued On Seventh Page.)

BALTIMORE.
York River Line—Chesapeake Bay. \$2.50 one way, \$4 round trip. Delightful sail.

BALTIMORE.
York River Line—Chesapeake Bay. \$2.50 one way, \$4 round trip. Delightful sail.

LEST WE FORGET



PRESIDENT WILL HEAD WORLD'S BIGGEST FLEET

On the Old Battleship Oregon, Will Lead Great Armada Through Panama Canal.

THEN TO ATTEND EXPOSITION

Nine Maritime Nations Promise to Take Part in Parade Through Waterway, Which is Scheduled for Early in 1915.

Washington June 13.—President Wilson next March possibly will lead the international fleet of warships from Hampton Roads to Colon to participate in the formal opening of the Panama Canal by passing through on the bridge of the world-famous old battleship Oregon, as leader of the long line of fighting craft of all nations, and then, after ascending northward, enter the Golden Gate at the head of the immense armada and attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

This announcement was made to-day by Secretary Daniels. Originally the President was to go from Washington to Hampton Roads to greet command. The trip by rail to San Francisco to visit the exposition at some convenient later date.

The President, however, has determined now to do full honor to the exposition by making his advent on the scene at the head of an armada, the like of which the world has never seen. Also he will redeem his long-standing promise to Colonel George W. Goethals to formally open the Panama Canal.

FLEET BEGINS TO GATHER

AT OPENING OF YEAR

The President, according to the present program, will leave Washington for Hampton Roads on the yacht Mayflower on March 5, 1915. The international fleet will have been gathered in the Roads since January 1. So the sharp reminder of this morning, announced their willingness to take part in the parade through the canal, and participants.

The countries that have accepted are the Argentine Republic, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Russia. The entire Atlantic Fleet of the American navy will form the nucleus around which the naval forces will gather.

After the ceremonies at Hampton Roads, the President will take up his quarters on the New York, which will be at that time the most formidable vessel in the world. The start will be made for Colon, with the New York leading. There probably will be between twenty and thirty ships in the procession.

Exact details of the formal ceremonies in connection with the passage of the great fleet of warships at the opening of the Panama Canal have not been completed. If all goes well, the first vessels of the international fleet should pass through the Golden Gate by April 15, 1915.

ONE BALLOON UNREPORTED

Three of the Four That Left Portland on Thursday Accounted For.

Portland, Ore., June 13.—Three of the four balloons that left Portland on Thursday in a long distance race were accounted for to-night, but the Springfield still was unreported. The Kansas City III, landed safely in Marion County, Oregon, yesterday. The four balloons that left Portland on Thursday were accounted for to-night, but the Springfield still was unreported. The Kansas City III, landed safely in Marion County, Oregon, yesterday. The four balloons that left Portland on Thursday were accounted for to-night, but the Springfield still was unreported. The Kansas City III, landed safely in Marion County, Oregon, yesterday.

Captain John Berry, of St. Louis, pilot, and George Morrison, his aide, of the balloon Million Population Club, arrived at Oregon City to-day.

BALTIMORE.
York River Line—Chesapeake Bay. \$2.50 one way, \$4 round trip. Delightful sail.

BALTIMORE.
York River Line—Chesapeake Bay. \$2.50 one way, \$4 round trip. Delightful sail.

TWO SHIPS IN COLLISION AT SEA DURING HEAVY FOG

American Liner New York Rammed by Hamburg-American Liner Pretoria.

BIG HOLE IS RIPPED IN SIDE

No Serious Damage Done to Either Steamer, Both of Which Proceed on Their Way—No Panic Among Passengers.

On Board S. S. New York, June 13 (Via Siasconett, Mass., June 13).—While the American liner New York, westbound, was motionless in a heavy fog 400 miles east of Ambrose light early to-day, the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, bound east, ran into her and ripped a hole twelve feet high and thirty-two feet long in her portside.

The hole is flush with the main deck and reached feet above the water level. So great was the force of the collision that the Pretoria's anchor was torn from her bow, and left hanging inside the gap that had been torn in the New York. Practically all of the passengers on both ships were asleep.

Immediately after the collision the engines of both ships were ordered full speed astern, and passengers came hurrying to the decks. The passengers of the New York were able to reach the lifeboats without serious delay, as she pulled away from her dangerous position. There was no panic. Captain Roberts and Chief Officer Turner were both on the bridge at the time of the collision. They reassured the frightened passengers, many of whom hurried to the starboard side of the ship, anticipating a list to port. Members of the crew also went among the passengers and urged them to be calm.

BULKHEADS CLOSED

BEFORE COLLISION

Upon the orders of Captain Roberts, the bulkheads of the New York were closed at 12:52 several of the plates, because of the density of the fog. This was about ten minutes before the collision. During this period the Pretoria replied constantly to fog sirens blown by the New York.

Captain Roberts blew two long blasts repeatedly for five minutes prior to the collision. These whistles indicated that the New York had stopped. Suddenly there was a crash, succeeded by a sharp tearing sound as the steel plates and woodwork of the New York were shattered by the Pretoria's sharp bow.

Fortunately the watch which occupied the quarters behind that part of the ship which was crushed in was on duty in the stokehold. Had the collision occurred while this watch was off duty, a number of lives probably would have been lost. The Pretoria was less damaged by the collision than the New York.

After the passengers had been assured that they were in no danger, they began to laugh and joke over the sharp tearing sound which some of the travelers appeared on deck. The passengers refused to return to their cabins until daylight. After it was determined that no serious damage had been done to either of the ships they proceeded on their way.

SEEK TO INFLUENCE WILSON

Hundreds of Post Cards, With Pictures of Woman in Jail, Sent Each Day (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, June 13.—Every day President Wilson gets several hundred picture post cards from West Virginia, showing Mrs. Annie Selins seated on a sharp tearing sound as the steel plates and woodwork of the New York were shattered by the Pretoria's sharp bow.

After the passengers had been assured that they were in no danger, they began to laugh and joke over the sharp tearing sound which some of the travelers appeared on deck. The passengers refused to return to their cabins until daylight. After it was determined that no serious damage had been done to either of the ships they proceeded on their way.

The President refers all the post cards to the Department of Justice.

COLONEL WANTS VOTERS TO KNOW HE AGAIN IS FIT

Intimates That Return to New York Will Signalize Entrance as Candidate for Presidency.

WILL NOT DISCUSS POLITICS

But It Is Clearly Evident to Newspaper Interviewers That He Is Absolutely Familiar With Everything Happening in Washington.

BY W. ORTON TEWSON.

London, June 13.—In almost every remark made to-day by Colonel Roosevelt in an hour's chat with thirty newspaper men at the home of Colonel Arthur Lee, he intimated broadly that his return to New York will signalize his formal entrance into the limelight as a candidate for the nomination for the presidency.

It was not altogether a pleasing arrival as viewed by Roosevelt eyes, that the Colonel made this morning as he stepped from the Continental Express at Charing Cross Station. None of the porters recognized him. The American ambassador, who had come up from Dover on the same train, Presently, however, he was recognized by a dozen of the attaches of the embassy, who were at the wrong end of the platform, having been informed that the Colonel's special car was attached to the rear of the train.

The result was that Colonel Roosevelt, as he stepped out of his carriage, expressed surprise and made almost direct remarks about the lack of a reception, his confidence being characterized, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, and his nephew, Philip Roosevelt.

The first individual who greeted the distinguished visitor was the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had come up from Dover on the same train. Presently, however, he was recognized by a dozen of the attaches of the embassy, who were at the wrong end of the platform, having been informed that the Colonel's special car was attached to the rear of the train.

IN EXPRESSING HIMSELF

Colonel Roosevelt's appearance to-day belies the report sent from New York that he was enfeebled and weak. He is almost as fleshy and physically vigorous as he ever was. But old-fashioned Roosevelt, who has been in Washington and Albany, interviewed pointed out the significant fact that the ex-President seems to have strange difficulty in expressing different thoughts, with the same lightning-like rapidity that used to characterize his utterances. While engrossed in one subject he speaks with all his old vigor, but his pauses when new questions come up were very noticeable to-day.

But Colonel Roosevelt wants every one to know that he is "just as fit" as he ever was. To prove it, he expounded at great length the critics of his Washington lecture failed to realize that he was speaking in a great hall to 5,000 persons, and that the possibility of talking as he would on a campaign tour.

"Any political speech," he added, "is like a circus poster, in that it is a sharp tearing sound as the steel plates and woodwork of the New York were shattered by the Pretoria's sharp bow."

Although he professed complete ignorance of the political situation for the moment in America, England and France, his first explication on the subject of the Panama Canal was a masterpiece. It was a masterpiece of a Panamanian presidency.

EARLY IN MORNING

Colonel Roosevelt, in order to oblige the reporters of the London evening newspapers, received almost two scores of them in Colonel Lee's house to-day, at 11 o'clock in the morning, before taking a bath after his all-night journey.

His first remark as he entered the house was: "I am just as fit as I ever was."

(Continued On Fifth Page.)

A VACATION OPPORTUNITY.
Cheap Excursion to Southern Railway, June 16 to Asheville, Lake Tawawee, etc. \$10 round trip, ten-day limit.

CRUX OF PROBLEM IS FINDING MAN TO SUCCEED HUERTA

For More Than Hour Envoys and Mediators Discuss Names of Various Individuals.

NO SEMBLANCE OF AGREEMENT

Mexicans Insist on a Neutral, While Americans Want One of Constitutionalist Sympathies.

BY W. ORTON TEWSON.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 23.—The crux of the Mexican problem, the selection of a man for Provisional President acceptable to all factions in Mexico and foreign governments generally, was reached to-day in a conference between the mediators and the American and Mexican delegates.

By a vote of more than an hour names of various individuals were discussed, but on none was there a semblance of agreement. To-morrow there will be another conference on the same subject. Details of the proceedings are practically set aside now for the greater task of finding the man of the hour—who can reconcile the warring factions and maintain peace while a constitutional election is held and normal order is resumed.

Incidentally General Carranza's note, transmitted by Rafael Zubaran, his representative in Washington, arrived to-day, advising the mediators that Constitutional delegates were on their way to the mediation conference with full instructions.

The mediators made no comment on the note. It contains no reference to an armistice, on which the mediators have been insisting, and there was nothing to show that the mediators had in any way altered their determination reached yesterday not to admit officially the representatives of General Carranza unless an armistice was declared. Some of the mediators, however, perhaps through the American delegates, may be found when they arrive.

NEED CONSTITUTIONALISTS

TO FACILITATE PROGRAM

The Constitutional representatives are needed here to facilitate the course of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.

At present the mediators have accomplished only the preliminary stages of the peace program in its present stages. By some discussion of names they can be of much service to mediation generally by indicating who will or will not be acceptable.